The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,495.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Galle 4
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam 8
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras 11
April		„ Coconada 13
„ Cannanore	1	„ Visagapatam 14
„ Calicut	1	„ Manipatam 14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore 15
„ Cochin	2	Arrive Calcutta 17
„ Tuticorin	3	
„ Colombo	4	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

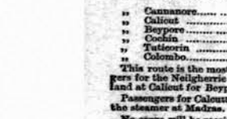
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 28th March 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 160 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. Day, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 28th instant.

For Freight, only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

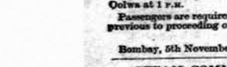
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Monday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	„	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

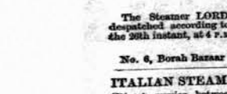
The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)



THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzino, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS & FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. These Bills of Lading also arrangements to forward Cotton and Goods from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of having their Cargo discharged at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent. Freight on same to be regulated at the average Conference rate paid by the same Steamers.

Freight in Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Steamships Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steykal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer AIDE, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class	£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-8. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

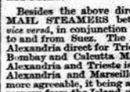
GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.



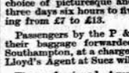
THE first class Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 950 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched on the 31st instant.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



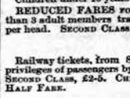
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Hurnee, Malwan,
Ujjunwell, Vingorla,
Ratnagherry, Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail about the end of this Month).



MESSRS JOHN WILLIS AND SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship THE TWEED, Al 15 years, 1745 tons, William Stuart, Commander, under contract to H. M. Government, has very superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, full particulars regarding which may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board The Tweed, or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents of The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bissett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Smith without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship BYWELL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crawford without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down as earnest ; a deposit of 10 per cent more by the purchasers at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within five days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

FOR NEWCASTLE AUSTRALIA.

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship FLEUR DE LIS, 995 tons register, Commander D. Thompson, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence on or about the 26th inst.

For passage apply on board, or to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per ORIFLAMME, Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain Hughes.

Bombay, 21st March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship SNIPE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Finney without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

HAJEE ZENEIL ABADIN SHERAZEE,

Bombay, 22nd March 1870. Bake House Lane.

MR. WILLIAM HECTOR has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

PARTNER WANTED with SMALL CAPITAL in a remunerative business, a European to take the place of one compelled to return to England—would be required to travel.—Apply with references to

J. S. CLEARY, Solicitor, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for the months of April and May, a HOUSE on the Esplanade.—Apply to K. W., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

22nd March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—THROUGH GOODS TRAFFIC WITH EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—For the convenience of the Public, and until the through booking arrangements are completed, Goods will be received at any G. I. P. Railway Goods Stations for Stations on the East Indian Railway, the freight as far as Jubbulpore being in all cases prepaid.

On and after 1st April, Passengers and Goods will be booked and invoiced through between G. I. P. and East Indian Stations, of which further particulars will be published.

HENRY CONDEL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.—Equity Side.

JAYUNTEEBAI, widow of Ragoonath Crustnath, deceased ..... } Complainant.

vs.

Anundcbai, widow, Henry Gamble, official assignee of the estate and effects of Hurrichundra Raghoonath, Atmaram Raghoonath, Luxmon Raghoonath, Gunput Raghoonath, Madoosoodun Raghoonath, and Balkar Raghoonath, by their guardian Anundibai, widow of Raghoonath Crustnajee, and Venoba Ragoonath and Narayen Raghoonath, by their guardian Govind Dwarkaji ..... } Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above cause, bearing date the 30th day of January 1863, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Raghoonath Crustnajee, the intestate in the pleadings in the cause mentioned, who died in Bombay in or about the month of July 1855, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decree.—Dated this 16th day of March 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

Messrs. DALLAS and Company,

Complainants' Solicitors.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED BY S. S. RANGOON.

Life and Sport in S. E. Africa. By Hamilton	Rs. 5 12
The Seapeopat (cheap edn.)	4 12
Evelyn's Diary	3 12
London by Night	2 8
Warne's Atlas (colored)	0 8
Saving Knowledge. By Guthrie	0 4
Innan's Restoration of Health	4 12
Kingsley's The Hillyars and the Burtons	3 12
Garibaldi's Rule of the Monk, 2 vols	13 4
Every Man's Own Lawyer (new edn)	4 4
Warton's History of English Poetry	6 12
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare	1 12
Adcock's Pocket Book	3 12
Hall's First Course	1 0
French Phrase Book	0 12
Renan's Life of Jesus (in English)	1 0
Dun's Veterinary Medicines	0 12
Strangeway's Veterinary Anatomy	12 0
Dick's Veterinary Papers	8 0
Youatt's Horses and Stables	8 0
Tennyson's The Holy Grail	4 2
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1 12

SONGS, WALTZES, &c.

Song—Mother Kissed me in my Dream	1 8
——Home, Sweet Home	1 4
——Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer	1 8
——Janet's Choice	2 0
——Janet's Choice	2 0
——Just before the Battle, Mother	1 8
——Just after the Battle, Mother	1 8
——I cannot sing the old Songs	2 0
——Take back the Heart	2 0
Waltz—Home, Sweet Home	2 0
Waltz—Guards	2 0
Lancers—Knight of St. Patrick	2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Church Services—Ivory bound, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix	15 0
Ditto French Morocco bound, with clasp	2 0
Prayer Books, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix	1 4
Prayer Books, without Hymns Ancient and Modern, Morocco, limp cover	2 12
Frontispiece—For 1st Leaf of an Album (ornamented)	1 4

Bombay, 23rd March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

As the freshness of every article to be used in colouring is of paramount importance for the satisfactory exercise of the Art, Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. aim at attaining the desideratum for their stock, importing small and frequent consignments of such materials as are most perishable ; and they can with confidence recommend every article they supply as substantially good and perfectly fresh.

COLOURS.

All WINDSOR & NEWTON'S Colours, either moist or dry, can be had at twelve annas to the shilling, i. e., for a shilling make of colour we charge	Rs. 0 12

SUPERFINE MOIST COLOUR BOXES.

With 6 whole cakes selected Colours, and Brushes ...	Rs. 10 0
Do. 8 ditto ditto ditto ...	12 0
Do. 10 ditto ditto ditto ...	15 0
Do. 12 ditto ditto ditto ...	18 0
Do. 14 ditto ditto ditto ...	20 0
Do. 18 ditto ditto ditto ...	28 0
POCKET JAPANNED SKETCHING BOX, containing 12 moist colours, size 3¼ inches by 1¼ inches	8 0

SUPERFINE DRY WATER-COLOUR BOXES.

MAHOGANY WATER-COLOUR BOXES with sliding lids.

Half Cakes	Rs. a.	Whole Cakes	Rs. a.
Containing 6 Brushes...	4 0	Containing 6 Brushes.	6 0
„ 12 „ ...	6 8	„ 12 „ ...	10 0
„ 18 „ ...	9 8	„ 18 „ ...	16 0
„ 24 „ ...	12 0	„ 24 „ ...	20 0

ARCHITECTS' COLOUR BOXES, containing 12 selected colours, an assortment of brushes, palette, &c. ; in solid mahogany case, with drawer and lock 18 0

WINDSOR & NEWTON'S GENERAL PURPOSES COLOUR BOX, containing 12 selected colours, brushes, palettes, &c 22 0

Ditto ditto extra size, containing 18 colours, &c ... 28 0

Ditto ditto 24 colours 38 0

PENCILS and BRUSHES.

CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES (best) of ordinary sizes, with handles, per dozen	Rs. 3 0
SABLE-HAIR PENCILS of best description, wire bound, with polished handles, each ... ... as. 12 to	6 0
Ditto ditto with Albata ferrules, flat or round, each from ... ... Rs. 1 to	7 0
FLAT CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES, in tin, with cedar handles, from ¼ inch to 4 inch, from	0 8
OFFICE PENCILS, common, per dozen, from	0 12
FARRER'S OFFICE PENCILS, recommended, per doz.	1 8
FABER'S POLYGRADES, best quality for Draughtsmen, any letter, per dozen	2 8
WOLFF'S ARTIST'S PENCILS ; can be strongly recommended as being unsurpassed, per dozen	6 8
FLAT PENCILS, for the finest class of plain drawing, per dozen	6 0

WHATMAN'S SUPERFINE DRAWING PAPERS.

Royal size, 24 by 19 inches, per quire, Rs. 5 ; per sheet, As. 4.

Imperial size, 30 by 21 inches, per quire Rs. 9 ; per sheet As. 8.

Double Elephant size, 40 by 25 inches, per quire Rs. 15 ; per sheet, Re 1.

Antiquarian size, 52 by 31 inches, per quire Rs. 60 ; per sheet Rs 2½.

WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER.

From its liability to injury by climate it has been found necessary to import this article frequently and in small quantities.

The following sizes are generally on hand :—

CONTINUOUS ROLLS, 50 yards long, 30, 36, 42, and 54 inches wide.

WILLIAMS' SECTIONAL PAPER.

The above may be had divided in tenths, sixteenths, and twentieths ; per quire	Rs. 2 0
Also,	
MOUNTED upon Brown Holland, in a continuous length, per yard	„ 3 0

TRACING VELLUM AND PAPER.

SANGER'S PATENT TRACING VELLUM, 3 feet wide, in rolls containing 24 yards, each	Rs. 24 0
Ditto ditto, small quantities, per yard	„ 1 4
TRACING PAPER, 30 by 40 inches, per quire	„ 8 0
Ditto „ 40 by 60 inches, „	„ 15 0

SUNDRIES FOR DRAUGHTSMEN, &c.

MAPPING PENS, Gillott's, 12 on a card, with holder, per card	Rs. 1 8
STEEL CROWQUILLS or Lithographic Pens, Gillott's, 12 on a card, with holder, per card	„ 1 8
INK AND PENCIL ERASERS, Faber's, per dozen ...	„ 5 8
INDIA INK, Superfine, per dozen	„ 16 8
TO-JOURS ...See List of Colours.	
COLOUR SAUCES, in nests of 6 in a case ; per set, from	4 8
Rs. 9 to	9 0
DRAWING PINS, best electrum, per gross	2 8
COLOUR PALETTES, with 3, 6, and 12 divisions, from	2 8
As. 8 to	
STENCIL PLATE BRUSHES, each	0 8
STENCIL PLATES :—an extensive assortment always on hand : samples forwarded on application.	
Ditto Ink, per box	0 8
INDIA RUBBER, per pound	3 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,

RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1870.

ANOTHER

GRAND CARSONIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

AND GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

CELEBRATED HARPIST AND VOCALIST,

SIGNOR R. ABECCO,

Who will again sing his soul-stirring Song,

"KISS ME—GOOD NIGHT."

GO AND SEE

DAVE CARSON

AS A

TEUTONICUS AFRICANUS

(Note—German Nigger—Rush!).

HERBERTE'S AND BURTON'S

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.

FOR THE LAST TIME

DAVE CARSON

AS THE

BENGALEE BABOO.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON

WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Hurrah for the Sucaiash) ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (Care, care, drive it away) ..... Company.
The Jolly Old Crow ..... Dave Carson.
There's a Letter in the Candle ..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Sheep Washing Day ..... Mr. O. Doering.
Beautiful Isle of the Sea (by request) ..... Mr. W. Burton.
Kiss me—Good Night ..... Sigr. R. Abecco.

Part First will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S

Original and descriptive Anglo-Indian Song, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

Part Second.

Grand Aria ..... ("Le Domino Noir.")

Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

Ballad ..... The Wife's Dream.

Signor R. ABECCO.

DER FINE OLT DEUTSCHER SHENTLEMAN,

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia, (Il Trovatore) ..... Verdi.

Mons. SEMELADIS.

Harp Solo ..... Lays of Many Lands.

Signor R. ABECCO.

Part Second will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S GRAND SPECIALTY,

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the

SOUTHERN PLANTATION DANCE,

ENTITLED,

COME DOWN WITH THE BRASS TACKS,

By the whole strength of the

MINSTREL DEPARTMENT.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

SIGNOR ZELMAN

(MUSICAL DIRECTOR),

WHEN THE

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

AND THE BURLESQUE OF

BLACK-EYED SUSAN

WILL BE PRODUCED.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BREACH CANDY or MAHALUXMEER ROW.—On WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of August 1868, by order of the Mortgagees, Marwadee Khooma Masing, Kustoor Masing, and Gumna Masing, trading under the Name and Firm of Khooma Masing and Company, and on account and risk of Withoo Heerojee Pinglay, Narayen Raghowjee Bhovee, and Heeroo Raghowjee, all that piece or parcel of LAND or Pucmaderee GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesbwur, registered in the Pucmadeer books under No. 43, and assessed under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 47 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth or thereabout, and bounded as follows :—On or toward the east by the house of Dhul Sarkhladay, on or towards the west by the house of Shicjee Jamajee, on or towards the north by the said Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee Row, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Withoo Heerojee.

For further partic

COMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
1,20,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	695
	500			Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	172½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,00	250	all	8 p.ct.	Charlotte Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	320
40,00	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,500	200	12	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,00	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,555
10,500	1,000	all	8a. 2p.	Ripon Land	1,020
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	100	all	Nil	Fores' Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
5,000	5,000	4,10	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
5,000	2,000	1,48	Nil	Fort Canning	280

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan.' 66	Bank of Bombay	19
5	3½		Do. China	5
200	30	Sept.' 67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
250	40	Sept.' 67	Bankers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	½
			East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb.' 67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
100	74	Apr.' 67	Old Financial	1

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.8.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.3	do.	Do. New 5% shares	197
...	£ 5	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	80	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	32
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
2,300	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	315

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
3,750	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
10,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102
ve per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	102
x per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Iver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 carat English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Hall, Colonel, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from medical certificate, from Jhelum.

House, Captain, Royal Engineers (late Bengal), on leave, from Umballa.

Green, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhooj.

Morris, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Secundrabad.

Barnes, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Scalkote.

Hawkins, Ensign, 86th Royal Regiment, on duty, from Kamptee.

Cathcart, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

Rose, Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindee.

Noble, Captain, 41st Regiment, on medical certificate, from Subathoo.

Clarke, Major, 76th Regiment, on leave, from Burmah.

Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Hazelgrove, Captain, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Ahmednabad.

Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Hawthorn, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Adjutant 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Grant, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Vincent, Ensign, 24th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Langley, Assistant Surgeon, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Thoyts, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General Commanding Poona Division.

Poona, 18th March, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B.T., the following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Apothecary Lobo, on general duty, Poona, is directed to report himself for duty with the Royal Artillery, Poona.

Assistant Apothecary West to report himself for duty with the detachment 7th Fusiliers, as a temporary measure, relieving the medical subordinates of the Bengal Establishment who are directed to return to their own Presidency.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B.T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Adye Cunan, at present doing duty with the General Depot, is directed to proceed to Bombay in time to embark with the 66th Regiment for Kurrachee, on or about the 25th instant.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B.T., the following medical arrangements are ordered :—Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutcheon, to the medical charge of the detachment 66th Regiment.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Morgan, to proceed to Ahmednuggur for duty with 3rd Hussars, consequent on the departure on sick leave of Asst. Surgeon Anderson.

Poona, 19th March, 1870.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, 9th Regiment N.I., for 60 days, from the 1st April 1870, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. H. Coles, 9th Regiment N.I., for 40 days, from the 1st April 1870, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant F. T. Elsden, 23rd N.I., for 60 days, from the 20th instant, on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s 6d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Cch bds	£0 19s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotte	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Sails	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dalhousie	Graves	Mauritius, Jan. 26.
	Snipe (s)	Perthey	Glasgow, Feb. 7.
	Castiglione	Cooper	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Tapies (s)	DeCosta	Cutch Mandvee, Mar 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	British India	Wemis	Diamond Island.
	William Stewart	Cock	Calcutta.
	Acacia	Henderson	London via Colombo.
	G. L. Hall	Blodry	Cochin.
	Ismail	Jones	Calcutta.
	Galatea	Whorland	Calcutta.
	Sir Walter Scott	Shaw	Liverpool.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cutch Mandvee.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Verraval.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship John Temperly, Tucker, to Singapore.

Ship Poondrapal, Nacoda, to Muscat.

Ship Cashmere, Kingman, to Galle.

Barque Juanita, Atkinson, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Dido, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Steamer Bywell Castle, to Havre via Suez Canal.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Cashmere, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Tapter, to Cutch.

Ship Tweed, to London.

Ship Hydrabad, to Liverpool.

Ship Lammershagen, to Falmouth.

Barque Futta Lilia, to Muscat.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
17	Robinson Crusoe	—	—
	Lady Rawlinson	—	—
	Sea Bird	—	—

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th March, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an S-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers, will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ..... April 1.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packets, and letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Mar. 26th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Apr. 1st.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,, 1st.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Busoorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	9th and 15th	,,	,,

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	Genera Office.	ranch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE OPENING OF THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND THE UNVEILING OF THE DAVID SASSOON STATUE.

NOTICE.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY of OPENING of the SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the UNVEILING of the DAVID SASSOON STATUE by His Excellency the GOVERNOR will take place on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M., at the Building on the Esplanade.

A. D. SASSOON.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the priiege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Subscribers are informed that the THIRD and LAST CONCERT of the Season will be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY 26th March.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Programme of the THIRD CONCERT to be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY Evening, 26th instant :—

PART I.

Organ Solo	Prelude	Bach
Chorus	Gloria 12th Mass	Mozart
Violin Solo	Meditazione	Gounod
S lo (Tenor)	He counteth all your sorrows	Mendelssohn
Chorus (Ladies)	La Charita	Rossini

PART II.

Part Chorus	Offertorium	Gaensbacher
Solo (Soprano)	Rejoice greatly	Handel
Trio for Soprano	Alto and Bass	
Solo (Baritone)	L'air d'Eglise	Stradella
Chorus	Hallelujah	Handel

The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets of admission (Rs. 10 each) may be obtained at the Town Hall on SATURDAY from the Society's Clerk.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUTLER—March 21st, at Colaba, Fannie Agnes, the beloved wife of W. C. Butler, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SMITH—March 13th, at Hursingpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Maxwell Smith, Esq., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

THE *Englishman* has done well to assail at once the bare idea of raising the income tax to four per cent. But, considering the extraordinary notions that sometimes infest the brains of our rulers, and admitting that the idea is ridiculous, we cannot say that it is impossible. We have seen, in our own city, the lengths that men will go who want money to spend, who desire to accomplish everything at once, and who openly asserted the doctrine that, providing they got the money, they did not care how it was obtained. The Supreme Government, we may admit from the best of motives, has shown a strong disposition to spend without regard to means; and we say this with a full recollection of the Simla manifesto concerning retrenchment. Led away by a desire to illustrate a brief career and also to confer lasting benefits, the Governors of India may be seduced into acts of flagrant injustice to the people—especially to the European people—who are under their authority; and, therefore, it is not absolutely impossible that Sir Richard Temple may dream of an iniquitous addition to the income tax. But what would it be? It would be a covert, underhand, and nefarious mode of reducing salaries, official and non-official, civil and military, covenanted and uncovenanted, throughout the land. And this would be done at a time when the cost of living is greater than at any former period, and no single salary in India, certainly none in the services, is worth what it was at the moment when the amount was fixed. Moreover, there are in the country large numbers of poor Europeans to whom the present income tax is a burden, and upon whom a doubled tax would fall with terrible severity. Nor is this all. The tax is, in itself, most unequal in its incidence. The tax-collector is able to seize on the moneys of the majority of Europeans, and the Government itself deducts the tax from the pay of its own servants; but the bulk of the natives, for whose behoof the British race wears out health and life, escape altogether or nearly so. The Supreme Government pays the cost of its blunders and its extravagance out of the pockets of its own countrymen, and calls it, forsooth, justice. The remedy for the financial muddle is retrenchment, a wiser system of administration, more vigorous control, less proneness to be intoxicated with grand ideas, and not a fresh razzia upon the pockets of the European community, another successful reduction of salaries under the style and title of a tax. Any lengths in the way of resistance will be justifiable if the rumoured act of robbery be attempted. The European community in this country would deserve any punishment the freaks of a paternal government may indulge in, should they allow their countrymen, accidentally in a position to make what they call laws, to take, in the name of law and on the plea of State necessity, so large a part of their income. As regards the services, what did Lord Mayo say at Khamgaon? He said—"Under the snows of the Himalayas, in feverish jungles, and in burning plains, I have always found the same class of men doing the same good work, and I am perfectly aware that very often their reward is but little. The doors of fame are not open to them as they are to men engaged in other occupations, but that does not seem to daunt them—they press on, being fully and perfectly sure of the importance of their duty and of the righteousness of their cause. I have now seen a good deal of India, having travelled in the short time I have been here over a large portion of the country; and I am very happy to have this opportunity so early in my career of paying our humble tribute of thanks, and bearing testimony to the mode in which their duties are performed generally by the civil and military officers serving under the Government of India." Can it be possible that the Viceroy, who uttered these generous words, will sanction a measure rewarding servants whose devotion he has celebrated by the mean device of once more "cutting their pay?" The income tax, as it is, amounts to a breach of faith. Carried further, it would double the disgrace and dishonour.

MUCH has been written and much will yet be written to point the moral of the "Warwickshire Scandal," and impress on "society" the "lesson" it has received. Possibly that mode of treating the case was unavoidable, seeing that persons of such eminence were mixed up in the details of this unpleasant romance in real life, and considering that the appetite for scandal needs a decent excuse to cover its avidity. We do not mean to say that it is unimportant how the upper classes teach by example, or that their appearance on a stage so public as the Divorce Court is not invested with great dramatic interest. But where lies the novelty of the moral, where the unusual character of the lesson? Have we never heard of these things before? Is the alleged offence more of an offence, because the parties to the suit are on the higher rungs of the social ladder? Even supposing that the main allegations were proved, should we be justified in saying that society is a whit the worse than it was fifty, twenty, ten years ago? It is shocking to find youth and beauty accused of such an indifference in its relation to an opposite sex; but surely exceptional cases of this kind are not without precedent? No doubt that some of the incidents related in the evidence will be valuable to the chronicler of nineteenth century morals; and that they will tend to lower the estimate which the crowd, judging from surface show, have formed of the manners and customs of the Upper Ten. Yet really and truly, the observant few, and the servant class, at all events, did not require the Bude light of a stupendous trial in the Divorce Court to set the facts before them.

The real lesson of the case, as we take it, is what we may be allowed to call the elasticity of law. Here is a young lady, self-accused of grave and heartless delinquencies—the world, in its secret soul, would have pardoned or at least pitied her had she been led away by passionate affection. Her husband, finding what he deems corroborative proof, institutes a suit for divorce. A citation is served on the alleged offender, and then, but not until then, she is reported to be disordered in mind. Time is gained, but time deepens the malady, and in order to get out the difficulty, the Judge himself suggests that the issue before him should be—Was the lady insane or not? Her advisers adopt the suggestion, and what is the result? That an immense mass of evidence, more or less cogent, bearing directly on the original accusation is elicited in the course of a trial which, by the limitation of the issue, could lead to no definite result upon the all-important questions at stake. The trial clears nobody completely—least of all the lady, whose character it was most desirable to vindicate. Doubts rest in every mind—doubts deepened by the summing up of the Judge—respecting the innocence or guilt of several persons. Nothing whatever is settled, except that Lady Mordaunt is, and has for some time been insane. We must say that this is a painful result of the application of law to the redress of real, or the dispelling of supposed injuries. Nor has any one gained by the process. The scandal, such as it is, has not been hushed up—it has been blazoned abroad throughout the world. How much wiser to have adopted the usual course, to have tried the real issue, to have obtained a solemn decision one way or the other. Now, the story remains before the public, since Sir Charles Mordaunt must decide either to press his suit, or wait for the chance of sanity returning to his wife.

The legal questions involved are of very high importance, and, if decided in a certain way, are pregnant with grave consequences. In the course of his remarks, Lord Penzance thought fit to tell the jury that any fear, lest a verdict declaring the lady insane should act as a bar to redress on the part of the husband, was not well-founded. Then he said, "And further, gentlemen, it has never yet been decided upon argument—it is an open question—whether, supposing that she is now out of her mind, Sir Charles cannot go on with his suit notwithstanding. That is a question, as counsel on both sides are perfectly aware, which will have to be argued before the Court. It has never yet been decided upon solemn argument, and there is not a word in the statute under which this Court derives its powers to prevent its coming to a decision upon that head. It is entirely an open and an arguable question. In criminal matters we cannot go a step in the prosecution of the supposed criminal if he is out of his mind; but in most civil matters the contrary is the practice, and somebody or other is put forward to answer, either the guardian *ad litem*, or any one else who may be chosen to conduct the defence. In a matter of this kind, where adultery is in question, it holds in some aspects a kind of middle position between a civil and criminal matter, and the question well deserves consideration, and will no doubt be seriously and solemnly argued. Therefore, whether or not the lady is unableto answer, and whether Sir Charles will not be able to proceed with his suit at all, is an open question, but it is absolutely certain that as soon as she recovers, he will be entitled to go on just as if she had never been ill." These words deserve serious consideration. It is to the scruples of the Judge, apparently, that we owe the curious proceeding just witnessed, where so large a part of the evidence turned upon questions which the jury was not empowered to decide. And now to the Judge's scruples we are indebted for this new reading of the law that adultery, hitherto treated as a civil offence, stands midway between the civil and criminal categories, and that the accused person may possibly be entitled to shelter under the criminal law. The Judge says the question has never been solemnly argued, and we may add that it was never before solemnly raised. It is a question of doubtful expediency now it has been raised, and certainly it would have been better for everybody connected with this scandal had the Court permitted the usual course to be pursued.

WE see that M. Werner Munzinger has been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

H. M. ships Dryad and Star, the latter needing repairs on account of her having touched on rocks near Trincomalee, arrived at Bombay on Monday.

SURGEON R. C. THORP, M.D., having been permitted to resign the appointment of Acting Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, his services have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Nagpore paper itself admits that "the opening of the G. I. P. Railway through the valley of the Nerbudda may figuratively be considered the first nail in the political coffin of Nagpore."

MAJOR W. CREAGH, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 19th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months from the 23rd May next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Bangalore Herald" of the 17th says—"The 21st Fusiliers, who were so sickly in dusty Kurrachee, are, as we mentioned in our last issue, plucking up wonderfully in this salubrious station, and in a few days' time will doubtless be returned as fit for all their duties. They have been inspected by Major-General Haines this week, his last inspection previous to departure in a few days for home. Colonel Scott will command the station until Major-General Stisted, who we hear succeeds, arrives. There is however a rumour abroad that no successor will be appointed to General Haines. Or in other words, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army is to be abolished. We give the rumour for what it is worth."

"ST. PATRICK," says the 'Englishman,' "has not yet taken kindly to Calcutta. The dinner given by Lord Mayo in memory of the Shamrock appears to have passed off with chilling propriety. Why, the guests were actually seen afterwards at the Opera, clothed, and in their right mind—not one finding his way to the Police station, or even holding on to the ground to prevent himself from falling. Had Willie brew'd a peck o' maut, and Rab and Allan come to see, we venture to wager that they would have acted up to that glorious test of royalty,

Wha last beside his chair shall fa'
He is the King among us three.

As for going to the Opera, no true Scotsman would ever dream of such profanity on the feast of his patron saint. 'Hibernia Pacificata' is a bad motto for St. Patrick's day."

THE chorus singers of the Italian opera at Calcutta seem to be suffering the fate that was the lot of the corps-de-ballet which accompanied the last opera troupe that honoured Bombay with its presence. "They are as much engaged," says the 'Englishman,' "as the unfortunate starling, the burden of whose cry was 'I can't get out.' Their only thought now is to return to Europe, but alas! the Messageries Imperiales decline to take them for less than double their former rates. What, then, is to be done? Shall these unfortunate artistes be compelled to remain for ever in Calcutta, or shall they be helped to flee away, and be at rest? Their benefit is announced for Monday next, when it is much to be desired that a sufficient sum may be collected to enable them to leave these shores—it may be for years, it may be for ever. Surely it would be a dreadful thing should they be obliged to remain here, and sing through another season."

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

WE are glad to inform our readers that the ceremony of opening the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and unveiling the David Sassoon Statue by His Excellency the Governor will take place to-morrow afternoon, at five o'clock, at the building on the Esplanade.

THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHALLA.

THE 2nd Grenadiers will furnish a detachment of fifty rank and file as a guard of honour, under the command of a native officer, to parade in full dress at the Byculla Railway Station, to-day at 7 A.M., to receive His Highness the Rajah of Kuppoorthalla (who is on his way to England accompanied by Col. Nassau Lees.) A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 7-30 A.M.

THE CABLE.

A TELEGRAM was received by Mr. Cruikshank from Captain Halpin yesterday, intimating that it was hoped the work of laying the cable would be finished that day. Everything was ready for the final splice, and it was only necessary to wait till a fog, which prevailed at the time, had cleared away. The delay that has occurred was not in the laying from this end, for the Chiltern's cable had been paid out and buoyed for several days. It seems the William Corry, from Suez, was somewhat later in arriving than was expected. Probably when this is in the hands of our readers the cable will be complete, awaiting only the final tests before being handed over to the Telegraph Company by the company which has constructed and laid it. These tests will apply only to the Suez and Aden section; the other section has already been disposed of.

The S.S. Hibernia, which laid part of the Red Sea cable, will return to England via the Suez Canal. The Chiltern will probably return to Aden and go home by the Cape.

REPLY OF THE PRINCE TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your very interesting address with great pleasure, and I now ask you to accept my warm thanks for the sentiments of good-will and kindly feeling towards myself which it contains. The welcome which I have received among you is a proof of the affectionate loyalty that you entertain for the Queen my mother, and in her name I return you my grateful acknowledgments.

I think myself most fortunate in having arrived at Bombay at this most important and most extraordinary epoch in its history. Already possessed of great natural advantages, of which its enterprizing commercial population have thoroughly availed themselves, there have lately and almost simultaneously been conferred upon it three benefits so vast and so pregnant with hope for the future, that we may feel justified in believing that its prosperity is still in its infancy. In other great commercial cities advantages such as these have been gradually and slowly acquired, but in this instance they have been given to Bombay at one and together.

The completion of its ese great achievements will open out to you new sources of wealth, will increase the importance of your capital, and will form new links to connect the relation between yourselves, the neighbouring provinces, and Great Britain. I congratulate you heartily upon the brilliant prospects that are opening out to you, and I am convinced that the same energy and industry which have raised Bombay to its present condition will turn to the best use the new advantages that are placed at its disposal.

March 18th, 1870. ALFRED.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS.

IN a notice of the "Spring Exhibition of Pictures in Oil and Water Colour" at the Old Bond St. Gallery, the "Pall Mall Gazette" has the following :—

In the water-colour section of the exhibition, among a good deal of work of that uninteresting, average order of merit which is so easily attained by water-colourists, both amateur and professional, there are two contributions, very much unlike one another, but both of a much higher order of merit than this. One is a study of camels and their drivers, called "The Start" (390), and painted by Mr. J. Griffiths, an art teacher, as we understand, resident in Bombay. In our unavoidably curt notice of the Dudley Gallery exhibition, we passed over the picture o' "Malees" or gardeners, there contributed by the same very able hand. Mr. Griffiths is one of the most trained and determined draughtsmen whose work has lately been seen on the walls of English galleries. Of beauty, properly speaking, he seems to have little sense; indeed, his "Malee" picture is quite ugly from the violence of its lights and shades and the grotesqueness of some of its forms. But of character he has the most keen-sighted sense; and for camel character as well as camel forms the picture of which we now speak is quite admirable. The difficult feat of foreshortening achieved in the camel that kneels directly facing us with the vivid local colour and almost importunate cleverness that the artist has imported into his work, help to relieve it very strongly from most of the drawings with which it is surrounded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EAST INDIA REGULATIONS BILL.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

IN the House of Lords last night the East India Regulations Bill passed through committee without discussion. Mr. Fortescue introduced "The Preservation of Peace in Ireland" Bill, the provisions of which are in conformity with the announcement of Mr. Gladstone, by which power is guaranteed to the Lord Lieutenant to seize seditious newspapers. The Habeas Corpus Act is not to be suspended.

The committee on parliamentary elections has by a majority of one recommended voting by ballot.

SIR M. R. WESTROPP.

The Hon. Mr. Westropp, the newly appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, has been gazetted a Knight.

The Reverend Joshua Hughes has been designated Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Archdeacon of Dinneford Bishop of Chichester.

* * * The English Messages are arriving much mutilated.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons lastnight, Mr. Grant Duff, in replying to Mr. Kinnaird, denied that Earl Mayo had stopped any further expenditure on public works, and stated that only reductions in ordinary public works had been effected.

Mr. Grant Duff read an extract from a despatch from Earl Mayo asking for authorization to expend next year four and a half millions sterling from the revenue, besides from four to five millions to be raised by borrowing.

The correspondence on the revision of the Indian Budget of 1869 (? 1868-69) has been published. The Duke of Argyll declines to accede to the request of Earl Mayo to send quarterly statements of the progress of expenditure in England, and further declines to grant permission to discontinue the transmission of regular estimates of the revenue. The Duke of Argyll thinks that the information sought would be of little practical value. His Grace has requested that general revised abstracts with observations (by the Government of India) may be forwarded annually in October or November. The India Office will forward in December or January a revised estimate of the transactions with the home treasury immediately the estimates of the Indian Government have been received, should a probability arise of the home estimates being exceeded.

Mr. Forster's Educational Bill has been read a second time; the amendment has been withdrawn.

Lord Napier of Magdala left for Marseilles yesterday.

A collision has taken place resulting in the sinking of the Jersey mail steamer Normandy. General Grantham of the Madras Infantry was drowned.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Charles Christie is dead.

THE B. AND B. S.S. CO. STEAMERS.

WE believe a telegram has been received here to the effect that the B. and B. S.S. Co.'s steamer Magdala passed Aden on Monday at noon. The Magdala left Bombay on the evening of the 14th, and was consequently six and a half days on her passage to Aden.

The cargo of the Neera, which left this on the 14th ultimo, arrived in Liverpool on the 17th instant,—31 days from Bombay.

The Krishna, which left this on the 28th ultimo, arrived at Suez on the 12th instant, being the same day as the China with the Indian mails of the 26th February.

BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA CANOBA'S marriage with a widow of his own caste will take place on Saturday next.

NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—Yesterday afternoon His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, with a number of his attendants, visited the Mint. He was conducted through the works by the Mint Master, and seemed much pleased with what he saw.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake, on Saturday the 12th inst., was 52 feet 3 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 50 feet 10 inches. The height of water on Saturday last was 52 feet 3 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 50 feet.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, Mr. A. B. Boswell was charged with committing an assault against the person of Nuserwanjee Pallonjee. Defendant admitted the offence and offered an apology to the complainant, which the latter accepted. Charge withdrawn.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, a verdict was given in favour of Luckhmidas Haridas and against Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Habib and Co., for Rs. 1,600, money advanced by plaintiff to defendants

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

On Monday the adjourned hearing of the charges brought by Khristnarao Raghoonath against Ramchunder Luxmonjee, in connection with the renting of the land for the Gaekwar's Camp, came on before Mr. Nana Morojee. The hour fixed had been half past two, and at that time

Mr. Anstey appeared with Mr. Cleveland, and said he was there to defend Mr. Ramchunder Luxmonjee, a gentleman who was summoned to answer two charges under the Penal Code, and whose case was fixed for this hour. He had just left the High Court for that purpose, and would his Worship be pleased to take the case [illegible]

The Magistrate asked whether the prosecutor was ready to go on.

Mr. Anstey—I beg that your Worship go on. He is bound to be ready. He has laid a charge under the Penal Code which will subject my respectable client, if convicted, to several years of imprisonment, and we wish this charge disposed of, so that the present complainant may be put as soon as possible on his trial for perjury, forgery, and conspiracy, and I beg he may be called on, that I may examine him at once.

The Interpreter in reply to the Magistrate said Mr. Chalk was coming and would be in Court immediately.

The Magistrate asked prosecutor whether he had retained Mr. Chalk?

Mr. Anstey—I saw Mr. Chalk not five minutes before I left the High Court, and if a barrister can come here who has to leave a case unfinished, surely an attorney can. Mr. Chalk asked me with his own lips if I was coming down to the Police Court, and I told him I was, when Mr. Westropp adjourned the Court for refreshment, and therefore there can be no doubt that he was aware of it, and I object to any innovation that will prevent me from examining this man, Khristnarao Raghoonath, on his information. He is here, and I shall ask you, sir, to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate said he would wait a few minutes for the prosecutor's lawyer. As he had retained a lawyer, he was as entitled to indulgence. The prosecutor should make haste and send for Mr. Chalk.

Mr. Anstey—Perhaps, sir, you will say what a few minutes are, for my time is valuable; I have other clients, and if the few minutes are to last the whole day, I will go away at once. I can only say it does not consist with my notion of justice that a gentleman should be accused, and when he appears the prosecutor should be told "It is not necessary for you to proceed, for your attorney does not choose to attend."

The Magistrate—I am glad to say Mr. Chalk is here (Mr. Chalk entered the Court as the latter remark was made.)

Mr. Chalk at once came up to the bar and said—I presume, sir, from the observation you have just made, that my learned friend has been addressing you on the subject of the summons that was to come before you to-day. I much regret that in consequence of my having been engaged in the High Court in the same case as my learned friend—

Mr. Anstey—I beg to object to being called "my learned friend." Mr. Chalk is an attorney, I have not the honour of being an attorney. I am a barrister. Mr. Chalk is not a barrister, and it would be as great a discourtesy for me to call him "my learned friend" as it is for him so to address me.

Mr. Chalk—It was a courtesy on my part which I now regret, and I shall not repeat it in future, in referring to the gentleman who appears for the defence, refer to him as such. I appear in support of the case, with my learned friend Mr. Thacker—I may use that expression with regard to him—and having laid the information, I now proceed to further address the Court. I presume the defendant has been called on, and is now in the dock, as this is the day which was fixed for the hearing of the summons.

The Magistrate—Yes, he is here.

Mr. Chalk—He is here, though he does not appear to occupy that position to which I referred.

Mr. Anstey (to defendant)—Go into the dock.

The Magistrate—I do not insist on that.

Mr. Anstey—Don't owe anything to their indulgence. Go into the dock, Mr. Ramchunder.

The Magistrate—If you choose to give that advice and he accepts it, he may go into the dock, but I have not the slightest objection to him taking a chair.

Mr. Anstey—I ask no indulgence.

The Magistrate—It is a very common thing to allow the defendant in such cases to take seats.

Mr. Anstey—Very well, sir, but I don't ask any indulgence.

The defendant then took a chair, and the prosecutor was called and examined at great length, the information being set aside and a more lengthy statement given in consecutive order. The most of the statements however, so far as of interest to the public, have been published in the information, so that we need not report them. In the course of the examination there was a good deal of discussion as to what questions were allowable with regard to a letter not then produced.

Mr. Cleveland (Mr. Anstey having left) objected strongly to a question by Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Thacker suggested a mode in which the question should be put.

Mr. Cleveland said he objected to Mr. Thacker appearing. It was only fair to have one to deal with, but when these double-bodied advocates appear—

Mr. Thacker—You are big enough.

Mr. Cleveland—It is quite enough to have Mr. Chalk to contend with, but when two appear it is rather too many.

Mr. Chalk—It scarcely lies in the mouth of a gentleman who came with Mr. Anstey to complain.

Mr. Cleveland—I appear in the absence of Mr. Anstey, but surely Mr. Chalk knows enough of the practice to be aware that to have two solicitors in a case at the same time would be most inconvenient.

Mr. Thacker—I can surely make a suggestion to my partner.

Mr. Cleveland—I object to your standing up.

Mr. Chalk—Why, if you address me, I must stand up to reply.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, you must be put down by the strong arm of the law.

Mr. Thacker—You would require some force at any rate—(laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland—I must ask the Magistrate to put you down for contempt of Court.

Mr. Thacker—Well, I must beg his Worship not to fine me for it—(a laugh.)

Mr. Chalk—We have now listened to Mr. Cleveland's eloquence for some time, and the witness says this is the letter, and I claim my right to proceed.

The examination was then proceeded with. The reason assigned by prosecutor for giving up the receipt, which he said he had for the rent, to the defendant was that the latter said Captain Reeves, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Spencer and others would not believe and had let the land to prosecutor. Prosecutor also said he heard Mr. Hutchinson say to defendant that he did not believe him, he never told the truth; and prosecutor gave up the papers to defendant on the latter giving his word of honour to return them after he had arranged the matter at Government House.

At the close of the prosecutor's examination the cross-examination was reserved and the case was adjourned till to-day (Wednesday) at noon.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 19th March.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st March.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 21st March.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th March.
From Alexandria, 19th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	16 13	0 55
" Calcutta	19 13	1 1
" Madras	6 55	0 11

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 22nd, 2 P.M.—Cable communication right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey, private 19th March, 4-40 P.M.; via Russia, service, 21st March, 2-45 P.M.; private, 21st March, 1-55 P.M.; Europe via Turkey, private 21st March, 9-52 A.M.; via Russia, private 20th March 11 A.M. Egypt via Turkey, 19th March 5 P.M.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Marino Christa Gheorhin, from Manchester.
Macloe Stearns, from Liverpool.
Eduljee, from Calcutta.
Dhunna Oka Shuraie, from Erinpoora.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy, from Poona.
Gavin Martin, from Nusseerabad.
Manockjee, from Calcutta.
Blanchet, Brig Dauphin, from Galle.
Maddula Abpanna Raghuriadhadus Ramchendrus Cothee, from Rajahmundry.
Saik Davood at Bengalpore, from Calicut.
Colonel Kent, 77th Regiment, from Portsmouth.
Abdool Ally and Company, from Nagpore.
Reza Gaffur, from Vingorla.
Dayabhay Moteechund Harackchund Sootarchall, from Nassick.
C. J. Carna, from Rangoon.
Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaishwarum.
Mrs. Cooke, care of Post Master, from Mhow.
Captain Home, Royal Engineers, from Jubbulpore.
Colonel Nuthall, from Madras.
Adjutant 77th Regiment, from Calcutta.
F[illegible] from Mooltan.
V[illegible] Mucksnjee, from London.
Soo[illegible]e Manjee, from Julgaum.
Furdhoonjee Bisurjodjee, from Surat.
Moonseef Hajurathmee Loowarcha', from Broach.
Laximbhaee Mistrine, Bapoo Seluukur Warry, from Baroda.
Quarter Master 102nd Regiment, from Lucknow.
Bushapps Bhoja, Moorasaett's shawl, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Trimbuck Gubajee, care Nanabhaee Hurridass, High Court Vakeel, from Ahmednuggur.
Rampertab Tolee, from Cawnpore.
Major Cruigie, 19th Hussars, from Behra.
Ranjee Rowjee, Chich Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Maaniedar, from Oomrawuttee.
Ananth Pandurung Sett, Koombar Tookady, Ketwady, from Mangalore.
Rajee Shaik Tayer, from Cawnpore.
Ramchund Oomed at Goodeee challee, from Deesa.
Pedro Affonso, Mazogon, care Farias, from Goa.
G. Loyes, from Listh.

SHIPPING.

The ship Duivelland, Captain Graves, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. She spoke the ship Herald of the Morning.

The s.s. Snipe, 600 tons, Captain Pinhey, arrived yesterday from Glasgow via Suez Canal with a general cargo. She touched at Lisbon, Suez, and Aden, and spoke the s.s. Nubia. She is consigned to Hajee Zuneil Abadin Sherazie.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Captain Schildt, of the North German ship Herman, which arrived from Hamburg on Monday, reports having spoken the following ships:—

February 4, in lat. 35½° S., long. 67° E., the English ship Schleswig Bride, from Liverpool to Bombay.

On February 24, the English barque Lexington, from Sunderland to Bombay, in lat. 0-25° N., long. 72° E.

On March 16th, the English ship Frederick, from Bombay, in lat. 16° N., long. 72-30° E., requested to be reported.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—22ND MARCH.

(Before R. H. Snowell, Esq.)

Thefts.—A Hindoo woman was charged with stealing a gold ornament belonging to Sujoo, woman, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A Mussulman was sent to jail for a month for stealing seven annas from the pocket of a Hindoo.

ADDIS'S TRAMWAY.

(*Central India Times*, March 19.)

It affords us much satisfaction to perceive that the "Nagpore-Kamptee Single Rail Tramway" is flourishing like a green bay tree, and that the officiating Chief Commissioner interests himself so warmly in its promotion. Mr. Morris, accompanied by Mr. Armstrong the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, Major Fenton, and Mr. Tyndal, the Superintending Engineer, inspected the tramway in working order on Monday last, and expressed himself as being highly satisfied with it. From the encouragement which he has given to the project, we may safely reckon on its being laid to Kamptee long before the rains set in.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

(*Central India Times.*)

A most important discovery, pregnant with interest to archæologists and to the scientific world generally, has been made lately by Captain A. Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat. That talented and energetic officer exhumed, a few days ago, in his district, a large quantity (over a ton in weight) of copper implements which evidently belong to what in primitive geology is called the "Bronze Period." These remains consist of a number of rudely-shaped copper hatchets without sockets for handles, and a quantity of cutting instruments of the same metal which probably were used as knives. These latter are bars of copper about an inch and a half in thickness and some two and a half feet long, beaten broad at one end in the form of a semi-circle and sharpened and narrowing towards the other extremity as if to form a handle, whether to be used simply by itself, or to be inserted in a wooden shaft, we leave archæologists to determine. Besides these copper implements, some very thin silver plates, somewhat resembling in shape the contour of a bullock's head, together with thin discs of the same metal have also been brought to light. The curiously-formed plates would seem to have been cut from the silver discs, as some of the latter fit the former pretty accurately. These are the first relics of the "Bronze Period," as far as we are aware, that have been discovered in India, and, no doubt, Captain Bloomfield will obtain proportionate *kudos* as their fortunate finder. We need scarcely remind our scientific readers that copper as well as bronze remains of the above description are referred indifferently to the "Bronze Period."

We hope the disinterment of these archæological treasures will serve to stimulate the energies of our local Antiquarian Society, which institution, if not quite moribund, has shown itself sadly deficient in vitality of late.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Major Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, proceeds to Europe on medical furlough, in May next, and we hear that Captain Ducat will be transferred from Belaspore to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Chanda.—*Central India Times*, March 19.

Khubbur of two man-eating tigers having made their appearance at Massowd, in the Wurdah district, has been brought to the officiating Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Morris, we understand, is determined to "wipe out" these "stripes" by an early date.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to hear that the claims of Dr. John Law, late officiating Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries of these Provinces and the Berars, have not been overlooked by the Resident at Hyderabad, inasmuch as Mr. Saunders has applied for that officer's services in order to appoint him to officiate as Inspector General of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination for the Berars, during the absence of Dr. Abbott on leave.—*Ibid.*

A good man's mantle is falling to the ground—will no one step forward to secure the noble inheritance? The late Mr. C. S. Hogg was in the habit of inviting to his house every Sunday evening the young women employed in the different European trading establishments in this town. It was a kindly and thoughtful act, for it assured these young persons that there was one to whom they could turn as to a true friend, in the hour of trouble or temptation. They felt that they were not altogether alone in a strange land. A feeling of self-respect, too, was thus created and fostered, and the desire was awakened to deserve the esteem of their amiable and considerate host. Shall these gatherings now cease? Will no one come forward to be a friend to the friendless?—*Englishman.*

WINES.

Dr. A. Dupre and Mr. J. L. W. Thudichum claim to have initiated the study of the qualities of various vines, as regards the quantity of sugar, tannin, acids, salts, colouring matter, essential oil, and bouquet, contained in their grapes. Mr. Thudichum read a paper on the subject before the Society of Arts last month, and called the attention of the members to some facts which probably surprised the greater number of them. We note a few items as aids to reflection and arguments against excess:

1. "A barrique of Chateau Margaux may be worth £5 in one year, and £80 the next year. The bad wine is prepared for the consumer by the process of *mettre dessus*. Good wine maintains its price mainly as a drug for ameliorating much bad wine." No explanation is given of the process of *mettre dessus*, by which bad wine is prepared for sale and consumption. It has a mysterious and esoteric sound. The good wine is too precious to be sold by itself: that would be a kind of waste. It is a valuable "drug" to be used homœopathically for the amelioration of much bad wine. How we poor winebibbers are *done*, with our eyes and our mouths open, and our analytical noses in position!

2. "No doubt the 20 per cent. of alcohol in sherry is a frequent cause of kidney affection, and the cause is at least doubled by the potassium salt. I vote for sherry without plaster acid [so do we: but where are we to get it?] and less than 16 per cent. of alcohol. Such sherry will require neither chamomile nor nitric ether for a flavour." So these abominations are in general the secret of the *bouquet* of which we read in wine circulars! On what a great scale are we expensively poisoned!

3. "Tincture of Glauber's salts" is used for the benefit of "old gentlemen who cannot get anything dry enough." If this be dry wit, it is so pungent that we feel the smart. Tincture of Glauber's salts! It gives one a stomach-ache to think of it. When dry souls are wetting their lips with dry sherry, they are the victims of a dry joke, of which the essence is Glauber's salts.

4. "Dirt in press-houses! Go and see vinification in Burgundy. Feet in and out of boots, in and out of vats, alternating from boots to vats and from vats to boots; naked men up to their necks in vats; rotten *chapeaux* not removed, yielding the rotten-egg flavour, which some believe to be the sign of the genuineness of Burgundy wine." A little nasty, we confess.

Mr. Thudichum is a practical chemist, who has turned his attention specially to the production of wines, and to the best means of securing their purity. He maintains that better wines "can only be obtained by the aid of the scientific chemist." We presume that in this he is unquestionably right. Why, then, are we not protected against unscientific and deleterious admixtures? The French Government will not allow plastered wines to be supplied to its fleet or army: why should the British Government allow "plastered wines," or injurious liquors of any kind, to be supplied to British subjects? Why should not an analytical chemist be posted at each of our principal ports as a guardian of the public health, testing our drinks as they are subjected to the legal duties? The expense would be a trifle; the benefit immense. Our beers, our wines, our brandies, are notoriously adulterated. We growl about the income-tax. What is the income-tax, compared with the hardship of being heavily taxed for adulterated trash in the form of wines and liquors, in a country where the climate compels us to drink something? Who will not excuse our speaking strongly on a subject on which most of us feel so deeply? Bad food we can generally recognize and avoid; but against bad *drink* we require to be protected, and this is a matter which a Government interested in the public welfare ought not to overlook.—*Pioneer.*

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Feb. 26.)

M. Jules Favre introduced his threatened interpellation into the Corps Législatif on Monday. His argument was twofold. In the first place, the Ministry had not yet assured the country that the country governed. It had caused bloodshed in Paris; it had arrested 455 individuals, most of whom were inoffensive; it had not reorganized the National Guard; it had, in fact, but continued the system of personal government. In the second place, the Ministry, even if honest, must dissolve the Chamber before it could be regarded as a Parliamentary government. Count Daru, the centre of the Ministry, if M. Ollivier is the head, replied to the first charge only, in a speech analyzed elsewhere, the drift of which was that the Emperor was honest; that the Cabinet was honest; that France was free; and that the Government, which was perfectly homogeneous, if beaten in the Chamber, would either resign *en masse* or dissolve. So great was the feeling created by this declaration made by a man incapable of deceit, that the Left forgot its own principles as to the dissolution, and the Chamber gave the Ministry a majority of 236 to 18.

On Thursday, however, only two days after, M. Ollivier had an experience as to the value of a nominee majority. On Wednesday, M. Picard and others asked if the Government abandoned the practice of official candidatures to which the Minister of the Interior replied dubiously that he did, but that the Government would tell the electors whom it preferred to see in the Chamber. This contented the majority, but it contented the Left also. On Thursday, M. Ollivier, who had openly agreed with his colleague, qualified his speech by saying that the Government would be absolutely neutral, that "it would not abandon those who had supported the Empire for eighteen years," but that it would not revert to the ideas of a different *regime*. This very mild form of Liberalism so excited the Right that they threatened to desert, and in the division the minority against Government rose to 56. These men will yet force on the free election which will dismiss them into obscurity.

Town has been interested and disgusted all the week with the great "Warwickshire Scandal," the Mordaunt Divorce case. Lady Mordaunt, wife of Sir Charles Mordaunt, daughter of Sir T. Moncreiffe, and connected with endless aristocratic houses, confessed to her husband, just after the birth of her child, that she had been "wicked" with many men, including the Prince of Wales, Lord Cole, Sir F. Johnstone, Lord Newport, Captain Farquhar, and others, and that her child was Lord Cole's daughter. These statements were attributed by her friends to puerperal mania, but Sir Charles filed a bill for divorce. Pending the trial, Lady Mordaunt's friends affirmed that she had become mad, and that therefore no trial could be had, as she was unable to instruct attorneys. Sir Charles, on the other hand, argued that if mad now, which he denied, she was not mad when the citation was served, and he was entitled to relief. A preliminary inquiry was therefore held into the question of sanity, but as it soon was essential to show that Lady Mordaunt had a motive for shamming madness, this expanded into a sort of rehearsal of the divorce case. The case, owing to the number of persons accused, the Messalina character attributed to Lady Mordaunt, and the importation into it of a question of disease, was an extraordinary disagreeable one, but it ended on Friday in a verdict of insanity. Consequently, Sir C. Mordaunt will be compelled to apply for an Act under the old system, an Act being above all rules.

The Prince of Wales is, we are happy to say, well out of this mud. He gave his evidence on Wednesday very positively, and in a style which impressed all who were in Court most favourably; nor was his evidence on oath much needed after the publication of his extremely harmless letters to Lady Mordaunt, which contained very strong indirect evidence of the innocent character of the friendship. The letters, indeed, remind one a good deal of the universal schoolboy type of epistolary composition, which consists in retailing morsels of fact and wish, after such a fashion as this, for instance:—"I hope you are very well. I am very well. Yesterday papa gave me a knife. We have had a jolly frost, and such good sliding; all the ponds are frozen. Tom has got the measles. I had the measles two years ago. Good bye. I am your affectionate friend." It is really quite a pleasure to read such unsophisticated, abrupt statements of fact as the Prince's communications to Lady Mordaunt, from the heir to the Crown. There is both kindness and great literary simplicity in such an offer as "if there is anything else (besides horses) which I can do for you, please let me know." Of course, the Prince didn't write these good-natured hasty little notes for publication, it would be absurd to take them as any measure of his intellectual ability. The only fair criticism they suggest is that the Prince must have had a *great* deal of spare time on his hands when he wrote them.

The reports of this case have roused once more the old question as to the propriety of hearing them in private. Great objections are made to such reports as corrupting, but they seem, in this case at least, to indicate a good deal of prurient prudery. A case less likely to encourage vice was never presented to the public, nor one in which publicity forms so completely the real punishment. Without a shadow among the rich would not be punished at all, the tone of all concerned, even of women of good rank and unimpeachable character, being that adultery was a "folly," a "weakness," an "indiscretion," not an act of the foulest treachery and vice. The further objection raised by Lord Penzance, that secrecy is cruelty to the innocent, is also true, but the true defence is that publicity is punishment. We may purchase the external decorum which the *bourgeoisie* is so apt to prize above virtue a little too dear.

A considerable opposition is rising against Mr. Forster's Education Bill, founded,—(1), on the provisions enabling School Boards to permit the teaching of particular religious views in the schools under their control, —an objection we have discussed elsewhere; (2), on the untrustworthiness of the municipal councils and vestries which are to elect the School Boards; (3), on the permissive character of the compulsion sanctioned by the Bill. We may add to what we have said on the first head that the able and liberal Head Master of the City of London School, the Rev. Edwin Abbott, has shown clearly in a letter in yesterday's *Times* that the principle of the Birmingham League, "Unsectarian National Education," is in effect either the *compulsory secularity*, or sectarian teaching out of school hours with the help of the gas and coals provided by the "unsectarian" rate, and not in *any* sense "unsectarian" religious teaching. Mr. Abbott, himself a member of the League, draws the wise inference that the best thing the members can do is to help on Mr. Forster's Bill. We are happy to observe that Mr. Abbott also agrees with the view we expressed last week, that some machinery for compulsion should be provided in districts supplied by voluntary exertions where there will be no School Board. The second objection, to the Municipal Councils and vestries as electors of the School Boards, we do not think very important. No better alternatives have been suggested. It is highly important to interest local feeling in these schools, and considering the strict supervision to be exercised by the central authority and its power to supersede inefficient School Boards, we do not think any scheme so well calculated to enable public purpose of securing an education both popular and efficient will be discovered. As to the permissive compulsion, let us make it absolute by all means as soon as we dare,—*i.e.*, as soon as we can without setting rural feeling *against* education as a sort of doctrinaire tyranny, which would be a monstrous evil. But how can we feel our way to this better than in the manner proposed by the Government?

The Roman Catholics are dissatisfied with the Education Bill,—which is a great bit of good fortune for the Government. The Bill, their leaders say,—after two days' careful consideration, with Lord Howard of Glossop at their head,—"will not secure to them law in its present form, be dangerous to the faith and religion of the poorer Catholics." After this, should not the Evangelicals, Church and Nonconformist, and the secularists, and all others whose motto seems to be "Better prohibit *all* religious teaching than give the shadow of a political sanction to Roman Catholic superstition," reconsider their objections to the Bill?

A very unusual case was heard on Thursday before the Exchequer Court. Dr. Williams, the well-known chest doctor, attended the Earl of St. Maur in September last for a tumour in the throat, which stopped his breathing. It was necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy, but it failed, and the Earl expired in great agony. His mother, the Duchess of Somerset, who was present at the final scene, appears to have been possessed with the idea that Dr. Williams had ordered the operation, which was, of course, performed by a surgeon, not to cure the Earl, but to justify an opinion of his own as to the seat of disease. Frantic at the loss of her only remaining son—his brother, Lord E. St. Maur, having been killed in Bombay by a bear—she circulated to her friends a lithographed letter, giving a minute and extraordinarily effective account of the scene, accusing Dr. Williams of malpractice and calling him a "hypocritical murderer." Hence the action. In Court the counsel for the Duchess withdrew in the fullest and most earnest manner all imputations on Dr. Williams and offered an apology, which was accepted, and a verdict recorded with damages of only £5 *5s.* It would seem clear that the Duchess, frenzied with grief, honestly believed her own charges, but we question if the verdict should have been a nominal one. Every doctor is not so well protected by his history and his circumstances as Dr. Williams.

It is said in quarters likely to reflect the views of the Papal party that the question of infallibility is to be brought formally before the Council next week, and a decision in all probability obtained upon it immediately after the discussion. How long the discussion may last if almost all the minority, and (say) only an equal number of the majority, insist on speaking, is, of course, a very difficult matter to decide. The valuable information we receive almost daily from Rome is that at a Congregation held on such a day six fathers or (at most) eight fathers spoke, whence we may conclude that if a couple of hundred speak on any one decree, the discussion of that decree must last through twenty-five sittings. Twenty-five Congregations had been held on the 14th February, 25 within about ten weeks from the opening of the Council, and as there are many "schemes," each comprising a great many theological formulæ to discuss, at this rate the decision could not be taken till after the Council adjourns for the hot weather, when Rome is positively unhealthy. We imagine, however, that great efforts will be made to bring the great question to an issue before that adjournment takes place.

How high feeling is rising in Rome between the Gallican party of Monseigneur Dupanloup and the Roman party of Monseigneur Manning, may best be judged by the language used by "the venerable and saintly Bishop of Laval," as our Roman Catholic contemporary the *Tablet* calls him, in writing home to his diocese. These are his words as quoted by the *Univers* of yesterday:—"The minds of men are still occupied with the question of Mgr. Dupanloup. Well, it is time that this should have an end. I protest here before God, and as one about to appear before his Judgment-Seat, that I would rather cease to live, fall dead at this moment, than imitate the Bishop of Orleans in the course which he is now taking. You do not know what he is doing here, you do not know what he is saying, nor what his adepts," [who are they, by the way?] "are doing and saying. I know it, I hear it with my ears, see it with my eyes. No! it would be better to die and to die at once than to lend a hand to plots and manœuvres which no language can describe. May this writing of mine be propagated to the utmost possible extent throughout my diocese. As to places outside it, I am not concerned with them, and need not occupy myself about them." Laval (in Mayenne) is very near the borders of Bretagne, and the Roman Catholicism there is probably of a more vehemently loyal type than in most other parts of France; but after language like this, our Roman Catholic contemporaries can hardly assert that the bishops do not share the violent and heated feelings of the extra-conciliar divines. The history of Œcumenical Councils has almost always been a history of stormy passions. Did not some Catholic once found thereon an argument for the obviously divine character of the presiding influence which could alone bring dogmatic order out of the chaos of Conciliar wrath?

The Land Bill has, on the whole, been well received in Ireland. The Nationalist newspapers call it illusory, but all the moderate Liberal papers praise it highly. Lord Granard, the leader of the extreme Catholics, says that the Bill will, "most undoubtedly, be the means of founding a new era of peace and prosperity in Ireland. To indulge in factious opposition to it would be to incur a most serious responsibility," words suppressed by the correspondents of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, who make Lord Granard appear disinclined with the Bill. So also they misrepresent the verdict of the Cork Farmers' Club, in which eight out of nine speakers praised the Bill, while the chairman of the Fermoy Club, though adhering to the demand for fixity, still allowed that the Bill was a good one. A conference of clubs is to be held on March 1, and we may then hear of practical amendments. *Apropos* of Lord Granard, he has been much abused for recalling with pleasure Vinegar Hill and '98. If he had been a Scotchman and had recalled '45, he would have been considered a patriot with a pedigree. Shall we never be decently just?

The North Germans seem to think that with a Constitutional Government in France there is nothing more to fear, and are eager to go on eating the artichoke. On the 24th inst. a resolution was introduced into the Reichstag inviting Baden into the Federation, which might be a declaration of war with France. Count von Bismarck opposed the resolution, but only on the ground of inopportuneness, and of the powerful position already acquired by the King in South Germany. The whole discussion showed that the Chancellor and the popular party are in accord as to the future, and are only waiting to complete the edifice of German Union.

The atmosphere of America reduces all the most romantic things to matter of fact. We have long known that ghosts get themselves photographed (gratis, by the way), and take great delight in flinging about furniture and committing practical jokes of the commonest kind; but it is new to find them haunting railways, and actually using false signals in order to teaze the guards of trains. The engineer of a night train on the Boston and Lowell Railway,—so the Boston papers assert,—has recently been stopped several times from entering the Woburn station by seeing a red light waving violently. On sending on to learn why he is stopped, he gets for answer that no light has been exhibited, and the light certainly vanishes as the messenger approaches. Another time the ghost imitated the approach of an imaginary train, to frighten some workmen on the line, who fled accordingly. The theory is, that a man killed there two years ago is now revenging himself on society by these false alarums. It is really an alarming prospect. If these disembodied malcontents have got as far as exhibiting red lights and imitating express trains, they will surely work the telegraphs next, and *not* to the advantage of Government. We hope the movement won't extend to Ireland. We should indeed be helpless then. We couldn't even suspend the Habeas Corpus for Fenian ghosts. For them it has been already suspended.

It is asserted that the death-rate is higher by 4 per thousand (4 per cent.) in districts where the water is "soft," than it is in districts where it is hard (*i. e.*, usually water impregnated with lime). Glasgow and Manchester are supplied with soft water and have high death-rates. Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle, and Warwick have hard waters and low death-rates. The French savans found more conscripts rejected as physically below the requisite mark in soft-water districts than in the hard, and they inferred that the lime of hard water was needed for the tissues; but surely the inference was not very scientific. Even granting the data, calcareous water must imply special qualities of soil, and others,—perhaps of climate; and who is to know that it is not some one of the many concomitants of hard water, and not hard water itself, which is beneficial to health? No class of men seem to us to draw rasher and hastier inferences than the men of science.

The new number of *Macmillan* contains an article of considerable political importance. It is a paper read at Sion College by the Solicitor-General (Sir J. D. Coleridge) on the freedom of opinion necessary for an Established Church in a free country like ours,—advocating a great simplification of our religious tests, and the adoption in their place of certain broad common principles of belief, neither refined nor technical. This step Sir John Coleridge regards as the condition *sine qua non* of the continuance of the Establishment as an Establishment, and there are few politicians of much sagacity who will not agree with him.

Messrs. Coleman,—regarding, we suppose, the question of the quality of Australian meat as one of public importance—have sent us some of the Australian cooked mutton, off which the present writer has made a most satisfactory lunch. It is certainly excellent to the taste. But it does not seem to us as cheap as it should be to invite any considerable demand. It is, we believe, 8*d.* a pound, and the tins of it contain a good deal of fat, which is quite waste, and a good many little bits of bone, which add considerably to the weight, so that we doubt very much indeed whether Messrs. Coleman's statement that "one pound of this cooked mutton is fully equal to one pound and a half of mutton as sold in the butcher's shop" is strictly true. An experienced judge assured us that this is very far from the case, and, indeed, that she doubts whether, when used in the ordinary fashion, it is substantially cheaper than ordinary English meat. But if it be so, and so far as it is so, it ought to be in good demand, for it is certainly admirable eating.

Another mitre is at Mr. Gladstone's disposal, in consequence of the death of the old Bishop of Chichester, who has long been unequal to the full discharge of his episcopal duties. As no one has yet been appointed to St. Asaph, and it seems uncertain whether the diocese will not be thrown into that of Bangor, we suppose that the next Bishop of Winchester must be a good sort. Evangelical, if there be such a man of the class from whom possible bishops are chosen. We rather wish Mr. Gladstone would do it and "get it over," as children say, when correction is threatened. It is really hard work advising it, but this comes of having a conscience.

THE COMMAND OF THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Gazette."

Sir,—Judging from the appointments that Mr. Childers has hitherto made, I am inclined to doubt if Captain d'Arcy Irvine will obtain one of the Indian troopships. If, however, he does, he will be a "lucky individual." The junior Captain at present employed in the transport service is Captain F. D. Rich, No. 188 on the list. Captain d'Arcy Irvine stands No. 252, so that between these two there are sixty-four captains, fifty-six of whom are unemployed, and would, doubtless, be glad to accept any command. To justify Mr. Childers making such a selection as this it would be necessary to show that Captain Irvine is more fit for the appointment than any of the officers senior to him who have applied for it, and it would be difficult to do this. Captain Irvine is a fair average officer whom it would be unfair to pass over when his turn for employment arrives, but, to select him for employment before his seniors is not only unjust, but positively insulting.—I am, &c.,

R. N.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 26.)

We regret sincerely to learn that the authorities at the War Office contemplate the fusion of ensigns and cornets into lieutenants, without making any preparation to afford to officers compensation for the money which they have paid over regulation for their lieutenancies. Such a high-handed proceeding on the part of the War Office, will be both impolitic and unjust. It will be impolitic, for it will embitter the feeling of animosity with which officers at present regard the War Office, and because the voice of the Army will be so strenuously raised that the authorities are certain to be forced ultimately to succumb. It will be highly unjust, because for years the Secretary of State for War, through his official subordinates, has tacitly sanctioned the payment of over-regulation prices for promotion, has been perfectly well aware of their existence, and has never uttered any warning of any intention to endeavour to check them.

The officers of the Army must, on the other hand, perceive that this attempt of the War Office to deprive them of over-regulation money which they have paid is but an attempt to insert the thin end of the wedge. If the Army at large suffers this deprivation of money to be effected without murmuring, and in the silent patience with which it has hitherto borne many changes very detrimental to its interests, not only will every officer be robbed—we can use no other term—of a certain sum of money, but a precedent will be established for the deprivation of over-regulation prices. Precedents have charms for the official mind, and there is no reason if the Army suffers silently the over-regulation difference between the ensigncy and lieutenancy to be quietly lapped up, that the precedent should not be pushed to its limit, and that no consideration for over-regulation money should be shown by the authorities. In this way it will be quite easy for the Government gradually to introduce a system which shall soon rob every officer of every rank of the whole of the money which he has paid over regulation for his commission. The only way by which such a consummation can be now averted is by an unanimous and energetic action of all officers concerned. It is well known how much can be wrung from the Government by energetic agitation; the successful positions attained by some particular services are living examples of this truth. Officers should at once prepare to act; for if a resolution of this nature should once be smuggled through Parliament, the enemy will have already gained an advantage. No time should be lost; we have lost no time in announcing the imminence of the danger, so that the service may be forewarned and, we trust, forearmed.

THE ARMY OF 1870.

The Army Estimates provide for the following numbers—officers and men:—Royal Horse Artillery, 2,050 Riding Establishment, 225; Life and Horse Guards, 1,302; Cavalry of the Line, 9,177; Royal Artillery, 15,077; Royal Engineers, 4,836; Foot Guards, 5,940; Infantry of the Line, 61,392 (in the year 1869-70, now nearly closed, 67,103); Army Service Corps, 2,195; Army Hospital Corps, 860; West India regiments, 1,934 (in 1869-70, 2,901); Colonial corps, 1,839 (in 1869-70, 3,411). Depots in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, 6,394; in 1869-70, 9,595. General and departmental Staff, 1,239. Establishments (instruction in gunnery, &c.) 170. Miscellaneous establishments, 407. The total force the cost of which is to be defrayed from army funds for the year 1870-71 is thus 115,037; for 1869-70 the vote was 127,356. The number of horses, exclusive of officers' horses, is 10,914. The Estimates further provide for 62,961 officers and men, Her Majesty's British Forces in India—viz. Royal Horse Artillery, 3,133; Cavalry of the Line, 4,321; Royal Artillery, 9,408; Royal Engineers, 339; Infantry of the Line, 45,762—showing a reduction of 1,100 in the cavalry, and a small increase of infantry. There is a vote also for 1,760 men, two regiments of Her Majesty's Native Indian Army, for service in China and the Straits Settlements. The votes for the reserve forces provide for the following numbers:—Militia, permanent Staff, 5,066; Volunteers, 128,971; Yeomanry Cavalry, permanent Staff, 363; Volunteers, 16,745; Volunteers Corps' adjutants, 291; capitation grants to 33,813 Artillery at 30*s.*, to 136,281 Light Horse, Engineers, and Rifle Volunteers, at 20*s.*, and to 105,585 extra efficients at 10*s.* The Army Reserve Force, including Enrolled Pensioners, is placed this year at 3,000 men of Class I and 20,000 of Class II. There is also a vote of £12,000 for the pay of enrolled pensioners in Western Australia. The regular forces, as above stated, for the year 1870-71 amount in number to 179,758; the reserve forces to 344,530.—*The Times.*

A "NATIONAL" JOURNAL AND ITS CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Irishman* of the 19th of February has the following passage:—"Torture by the Lash.—The gaoler shakes his blood-dripping lash at Tipporary. There can be no more glozing and hypocrisy—no more concealment and lies. Even those who were united in a conspiracy of silence cry it aloud. A political prisoner—the member for Tipperary—has been scourged with the ensanguined lash. Mark the audacity of the deed. At the very moment when his case had been before Parliament, when two English lawyers of such distinction as the member for Dungarvan and the Recorder of London declared he had a legal right to his seat in Parliament, that was the moment the gaoler chose to tear and mangle his bleeding form with the lash. What a dastard

LONDON GAZETTE, FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 24.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of James Caird, Esq., one of the Enclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, and Colonel John Graham McKerlie, chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

FEBRUARY 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of M. Werner Munzinger to be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel George A. K. D'Arcy (formerly Governor of Her Majesty's Settlement on the River Gambia, on the Western Coast of Africa) to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands and their dependencies.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-Gen. Henry George Tecsdale to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., deceased.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards.—Lieut. Cecil Alfred Hughes to be Capt., by purchase, vice Frederick Young, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Charles Francis Buller to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hughes; Richard Henry Townely, gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., by purchase, vice Buller.

Royal Horse Guards.—John Hugh North Gustave Henry, Viscount Dalrymple, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Case, promoted.

5th Lancers.—Cornet John William Malam to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Carmichael, promoted.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet Henry John Pearcth to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Denison M. M. Inge, who retires.

13th Hussars.—Cornet Frank Osborne to be Lieut., by purchase, vice James Tardy Hone, who retires.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles Trigance Franklin, C.B., to be Col., vice G. J. L. Buchanan, removed as a General Officer; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. George Thomas Field, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. C. T. Franklin, C.B.; Capt. James Barton has been permitted to resign his commission; Lieut. Townshend Griffin has been permitted to resign his commission; Assist.-Surg. William Keir, M.D., from 16th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., vice James Duhy, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles Scott (late Bombay), to be Col., vice W. Kendall, deceased; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Robert Michael Laffan to be Col., vice E. W. Durnford, removed as a General Officer; Lieut.-Col. John Stokes, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Laffan; Capt. Alexander Davidson (late Bombay), on the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Col. John Archibald Ballard, C.B. (late Bombay), on the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Richard Edward Forbes Cotgrave (late Bombay), to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brevet-Col. Scott; Second Capt. and Brevet-Major Joseph Bonus (late Bombay), on the Seconded List, to be Capt.; Second Capt. and Brevet-Major Charles Augustus Goodfellow, V.C. (late Bombay), to be Capt., vice Cotgrave; Lieut. Alexander Reginald Seton (late Bombay), to be Second Capt., vice Brevet-Major C. A. Goodfellow.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. Edward Staples Bond, from 60th Foot, to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice J. F. Brabazon, who exchanges.

Coldstream Guards.—Ensign Frederick Cooper Turner to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Beaufort Henry Vidal, who retires.

8th Foot.—Ensign Stephen Brown to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Everard Granville Clayton, who retires.

18th Foot.—Lieut. Frederick James Rogers to be Capt., without purchase, vice Norman Cameron Griffith, deceased; Ensign Edmund Hill Wickham to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Rogers; Staff Assist.-Surg. Hopetoun Carrie Collier to be Assist-Surg., vice William Keir, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery.

12th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Francis Hussay de Burgh to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Robert Edward Wallace, who retires.

18th Foot.—Ensign FitzRoy Hamilton Spencer Sewell has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

25th Foot.—Lieut. Robert William Thomas Dawson to be Capt., by purchase, vice Alexander Bain Chisholm, who retires; Ensign Francis Welch to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Dawson.

28th Foot.—Ensign John Henry Edward Hinde to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Hornblow, promoted; be Lieut., without purchase, vice Horniblow, promoted; Lieut. Edward Julian Bigg Wither to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Hornblow, promoted.

38th Foot.—Ensign G. Lloyd Reily Richardson to be Lieut., without purchase; Ensign Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Richardson, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Ensign William Thomas Cautley to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Lydiard, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. William Frederick Rudman to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Stokes, promoted.

43rd Foot.—Captain Arthur Bassett, from half-pay, unattached, to be Capt., vice Ernest Villiers, who retires; Ensign Charles Clifford Pease to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hammick.

52nd Foot.—Staff-Surg. Henry Alexander Gogarty, M.B., to be Surg., vice Surg.-Major John Coghlan Haverty, placed on half-pay; Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Abraham Jerningham Cocksedge to be Assist. Surg., vice Henry Alexander Gogarty, M.B., promoted on the Staff.

62nd Foot.—Ensign Robert Hayne, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Henry Purdon Woodroofe, who retires; Staff Assist.-Surg. Howison Young Howison, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice John Wallace, appointed to the Staff.

63rd Foot.—Lieut. Justinian Heathcote Edwards to be Capt., by purchase, vice Alexander Moore Armstrong, who retires; Ensign William Joseph Banbury to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Edwards.

69th Foot.—Lieut. and Capt. John Palmer Brabazon, from Grenadier Guards, to be Capt., receiving the difference, vice E. S. Bond, who exchanges; Lieut. James Charles Henry Mansfield to be Capt., by purchase, vice Robert Aupere Leggett, who retires; Ensign Charles John Francis Campbell to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Mansfield.

87th Foot.—Ensign Joseph Lewis Steavenson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Urban Vigors Richards, who retires.

94th Foot.—Lieut. Ramsay Steuart to be Capt., by purchase, vice Poltimore Ridgway, who retires; Ensign Francis Tudor Campbell Du Vernet to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Steuart.

95th Foot.—Ensign Lindsay Robert Burnett to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Charles Eyre Wheeler, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet John George Sparkes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burnett.

97th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Abbias Phillips to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Thomas Coke Burnell, who retires.

Medical Department.—Assist.-Surg. Henry Alexander Gogarty, M.B., from 52d Foot, to be Staff Surg.; Assist.-Surg. John Wallace, from 62d Foot, to be Staff Assist.-Surg., vice Thomas Abraham Jerningham Cocksedge, appointed to 52d Foot; Assist.-Surg. James Duhy, from Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assist.-Surg., vice Robert Frederick Mansnell, deceased.

Control Department.—Staff-Serjeant Richard Croisdale, from Military Train, to be Assist.-Commissary; Quartermaster-Serjt. Thomas Alderton from Military-Train, to be Assist.-Commissary; Troop Serjt.-Major Joseph Wood, from Military-Train, to be Assist.-Commissary.

BREVET.

Brevet-Col. Henry James Warre, C.B., Lieut.-Col. half-pay, late 57th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade; Brevet-Col. Edward Selby Smith, Major unattached, to have the temporary rank of Brig.-Gen. while in command of the troops in the Mauritius; Major Lynch Stapleton Cotton, half-pay, late 63rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. and Deputy Commissary Alexander O'Berne, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Capt.; Ensign and Assist.-Commissary T. Martin, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary Q. S. Griffiths, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Ensign.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866:—

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwyn Sherard Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Edward Macnaghten, 8th Hussars.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian military forces, consequent on the death of—

Major-Generals William Lang, Bombay Infantry; Henry Prior, Madras Infantry; and John Studholme Hodgson, Bengal Infantry.

To be Major-Generals.—Colonels James Charles Innes, Bengal Infantry; Henry Daly, C.B., Bombay Infantry; Henry Milne, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired on full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Major-Generals.—Colonels John Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps; George Burd Reddie, Bengal Infantry.

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonels John William Fleming Sandwith, Bombay Infantry; John Langston, Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Alfred Francis, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Major.—Capt. Thomas M'Munn, Madras Infantry.

To be Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals James Alexander Guise, Bengal Establishment.

In consequence of the death, on the 6th inst., of Gen. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., Col.-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, the following promotions to take place—viz:—

Lieut.-Gen. Edward Sabine K.C.B., Col.-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. Thomas Peters Fiude, Col.-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. Gilbert John Lane Buchanan, of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General; Major Rupert Barbor Dearlove, Depot Battalion, to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain Charles Reed de la Bère, half-pay Royal Marines, Staff-officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

In consequence of the promotion of Lieut.-Gen. Edward Sabine, K.C.B., and Major-Gen. Thomas Peters Fiude, the undermentioned officers, who retired from the Royal Artillery as Lieut.-Cols., on full pay prior to the 3rd of November 1854, to be promoted as follows—viz:—

Lieut.-Gen. Peter Faddy to be Gen.; Major-Gen. Harry Stow to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. William Wallace D'Arley to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. George Hooton Ryde to be Lieut.-Gen.

In consequence of the death, on the 8th instant, of Major-General Sir John William Gordon, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-Gen.

Capt. and Brevet-Major George Lynedoch Carmichael of the 95th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Alfred de Hochepied Nepean, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Major.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866—viz.:—

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Stallard (late Bengal); Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis (late Bengal); Lieut.-Col. Charles Richard Ogden Evans.

DIRT-PIES.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 26.)

SOCIETY, which was lately supping on horrors, has taken a turn, and is now feeding on garbage; eating a quite remarkable amount of dirt in its daily life, and to all appearances not yet sated with its diet. We never remember a time when so many unpleasant things were so prominent and notorious. What with the Byron case, the Mordaunt scandal, and the Contagious Diseases Act, we have been crammed with horrible subjects, which seem to go on in an increasing ratio of nastiness; each case getting worse and more frankly abominable than the last. The daily press has, according to its usage, contributed its full share to the Holywell Street literature of the day, and has dedicated its columns to the service of impropriety with a zeal worthy of a better cause. In every drawing-room throughout the kingdom things have been thrust into the notice of young boys and girls, of young wives, themselves little more than girls, which in those stupid and decently prosaic days when we were young were never spoken of before women at all, were rigorously excluded from the knowledge of the young, and were discussed only by men among themselves, and then in a kind of aside. But where men feared to tread women have rushed in, and the English world seems to be given up at this moment to a race of moral Mænads, who are in thought what the Mænads of old were in emotion—frenzied, unsexed, and utterly without shame.

We are accustomed to plume ourselves on our modern civilization, and to think with a contemptuous kind of pity on those miserable old times when Plato philosophized in the dark for want of the light so liberally bestowed on us, and when Aristotle wrote zoological nonsense for want of rightly comprehending the science of comparative anatomy. The women too of those miserable old times are not to be mentioned in the same breath with our modern ladies; and neither the Penelopes of Greece nor the Cornelias of Rome are to be compared with our Miss Lucy's of Bayswater, with the crowds of well-dressed ladies who thronged to hear the Mordaunt case, or with those young unmarried women who have signed the protest against, and go to hear discussions on, the Contagious Diseases Act, and enjoy the uncompromising frankness with which the Dialectical Society treats the most delicate subjects of human life. And yet perhaps our modern English ladies might profitably take a lesson from the women of antiquity in one thing—their habit of keeping certain subjects to themselves, and discussing in private matters which, with modest women, make the presence of men, to say the least of it, awkward. The mysteries of Bona Dea, for instance, were strictly feminine; but a quite free and unembarrassed kind of talk goes on between men and women about contagious diseases, prostitution, and the Mordaunt scandal; and unmarried girls give their opinion in public on questions of which it is only charitable to suppose they understand neither the significance nor the impropriety. They dabble in mud, and build up dirt-pies, let us hope as innocently as the children to whom this questionable kind of architecture represents nothing filthy or unseemly. It is the strangest reaction possible from the mincing prudery of the typical English Miss—that pink and white young person with dove's eyes and blond ringlets who, according to our lively neighbours, blushed and giggled and said How shocking! at the most innocent observations, who thought nature indelicate, and matters of fact more than dangerous, and who cultivated across the Atlantic when she, or her sister, put the legs of the piano into frilled trousers, and asked for the buzzom of a fowl, thinking breast a noun substantive of doubtful sound and improper suggestions. We do not think that the next caricature of the English Miss will be drawn according to this pattern. We are afraid rather that we are setting an example of the strong-minded women which goes even beyond the copy furnished by the Wild Women of the West; and that our national sincerity will show itself in a national exaggeration of type beyond all things distressing and disastrous. Only the other day a certain lady gave a lecture to a mixed audience of young women, girls, and matrons, with a sprinkling of youths and men, wherein she discoursed, among other kindred topics, on the righteous necessity of inculcating Malthusian doctrines on all women about to marry, or already in that blessed state; going courageously into the question of checking population by artificial means. This was surely one of the mysteries of Bona Dea best kept sacred to the privacy of the women's apartments.

In Edinburgh the feminine excitement about this Contagious Diseases Act is extreme. Old maids ask if it does not mean the cattle plague, and popular preachers undertake to enlighten their ignorance. These popular preachers convene meetings, to which the fairer portion of their flock, young and old, are specially invited, to whom they lecture on the iniquity of trying to stamp out a scourge which they maintain to be the righteous wages of sin, and the divine method of enastisement. A familiarity with vice and its consequences is thus spread abroad among the young, from the contamination of which the girl of the past was absolutely free; but we cannot say as much for the girls of our own time, who, only within the last few months, have imbibed an amount of special knowledge, to our mind, almost more than what the most experienced matron need possess. Of course, there is no question of debarring women from any line of action they like to adopt. If it pleases them to discuss miscegenation, free-love, polygamy, or whatever other abnormal and erratic manifestation of instinct presents itself, they are and ought to be free to do so. But let them, if it seems to them the right thing to discuss the Contagious Diseases Act and lecture on the best means of checking population, keep their lucubrations strictly confined to their own sex, and not associate themselves with men when they are dabbling at their dirt-pies. We are aware that a large, and in their own sphere influential, body of men advocate the freest communion between men and women in dirt-pie making; and think that even young girls are better employed in studying human life on its worst side than in seeing things through the softening haze of ignorance. Yet the wildest advocates of female emancipation would surely, if brought to book, advocate some slight preservation of female delicacy. And though ignorance of vice is not necessarily immunity from vicious propensities, all men would naturally have more trust in the girl who remains ignorant till taught by the experience which comes with maturity, than in one who is prematurely knowing. Things which matrons and married women might discuss among themselves with perfect propriety and dignity take a very different complexion when aired before a mixed assembly of men and girls; and we venture to assert that no girl who has assisted at one of these discussions, and saturated her mind with all the details involved, leaves it as pure as she was before. It is of no use to attempt to divest human life of certain mysteries, or to make the knowledge of things which all ages have relegated to experience and maturity common to the young; and there is a good old proverb about touching filth which is expressly applicable to the present subject. It is all very well to talk of taking things on a broad philosophical basis, and the absolute necessity of truth, and to plead *Homo sum*; but there are certain questions which are not fit for women to handle publicly, and especially not fit for young women to meddle with. The instinct of mankind which has always held the purity of the maiden, and her comparative ignorance of the grosser things of life, as a sacred and lovely thing, is more to be trusted than the defiant daring of a small sect who would have nothing sacred, nothing veiled, nothing hidden; and among whom the maidens are to be noted chiefly for the striking absence of the usual characteristics of their state.

We do not want to see our women, married or unmarried, dollish, mealy-mouthed, unpractical, or like the simpering Miss of the French caricaturists—a creature who calls nature shocking, and thinks everything indelicate that is not wrapped in silver paper; but neither do we want to see them restless, defiant, prurient, as too many of them are at this moment; women who, without intellect to lift them into fame, think notoriety the next best thing, and to whom the easiest method of attaining that notoriety is to do something so outrageous, so cynically in opposition to the ordinary ideas of feminine delicacy and reticence, that the world stands startled to take notes of their proceedings. There is nothing to these women common or unclean. It does not seem to them in any way indecent or unfeminine that they should besiege men for their votes and signatures to a paper on a peculiarly disgusting subject: when they send written applications, signed by a private name dated from a private house, asking men of note to join them, they do not think they have overstopped the modesty of their sex, or that they have undertaken scavenger's work usually assigned to coarse-grained and rough-thewed men. They flatter themselves they have done a notable deed, and that posterity will approve if their own generation looks askance. Indeed the world does not want these women. They are not doing divine work by dabbling in mud; they are not helping on the social architecture of truth or beauty or goodness by spooning up their dirt-pies in the public highway. If women take to nastiness, from whom may we expect the conservation of purity, of delicacy? The sacred flame which is the appointed mission of womanhood to keep clear and bright did not die out in blackened ashes when the vestals were abolished. And humanity will be a sorry thing indeed if that flame ever does die out—if women themselves, by their own act and will, quench what they ought to maintain. We trust, however, that this new state of things is only a phase, a moral epidemic which will wear itself out in time; and that our women may return to their right senses and proper spheres before they have attracted too much attention to their eccentricities; and above all, that they may leave off touching filth and dabbling in dirt, and wash their hands again in innocency—which is by far the better thing to do. We know that amongst these women are some absolutely pure, and as innocent as children. We look on them as the dupes, when not the victims, of bolder spirits and specious reasoning. These are not the women we mean. It is those who challenge public attention by the coarse publicity of their own proceedings—those who meddle with nasty subjects, not in sorrow for the occasion, nor with the self-respect and dignity of women forced into a painful position for a higher duty, but with a hard indifference as to what the world will say of them, and with an utter want of shamefacedness for themselves; these are the women we would recall, however roughly, to the better times when feminine delicacy was a fact and a social power; when men did all the moral scavenging, and to make dirt-pies was no part of a woman's social duties.

Figaro gives an account of a duel fought on the confines of the desert, between a French officer quartered in Algeria, and a civilian, who had carried his Republicanism to the extent of insulting the Empress. The Republican was run through the arm, much to the admiration of *Figaro*, who greatly extols the pluck of the lieutenant for fighting at such a distance from the Boulevards, and where publicity is limited and precarious! A good gallery is half the battle.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

321	Tantivey, Pickmuey	Aug 21
721	Marg, Richtering	Sept. 10
572	Bella Marin, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
597	Mara, Richtering	Sept. 24
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1199	Kynon, Jenkins—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1240	Arundel, Crocker	Nov 12
1118	Schleswig Brigg, Hansen	Nov. 16
1054	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Beckerdsss Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1315	Sapphire, Llewers	Nov 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1190	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir,	Nov. 22
1406	Sanderson, Rumphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec. 3
1191	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec 3
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1512	Arigona, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
1223	Assaye, McKitchie	Dec. 29
1363	Mahabulesr wur, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	Dec. 30
599	Alfred the Great, Odens	Jan. 8
991	Glen Tilt, Lewis	Jan. 14
582	Othercape, Parts	Jan. 20
915	Armenalia, Cochrane	Jan. 19
710	Cassandra, Cochrane	Jan. 23
1550	Glensannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co.	Jan. 25
876	Copenhagen, Cowie	Feb. 1
1022	Victoria Nyanza, Pearts	Feb. 5
1689	Cavalier, Simpson	Feb. 16

FROM LONDON.

	Llaverdon, Nawrie	Sept. 14
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept 19
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 19
1042	Earl Russell, Poe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1416	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
990	City of Nankin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
623	Clan, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
589	Sarah Anderson, Dickie	Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Lockburn	Jan. 7
1126	River Lune, Williams	Jan. 12
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs	Jan. 30
1352	British Nation, Rowe	Feb. 3
594	Dewa Gunga, Cochrane	Feb. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
485	Ismailia (s)—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 15
496	Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co.	Jan 16
	Adelaide (s) Lucas	Jan. 28
	Robert Lowe (s), Cleaver (Suez 3:d March)	Feb. 1
993	Riga (s), Tompson	Feb. 9
1060	John Dryden (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	Feb. 25
	Alice (s), Ellis	Feb. 19
	Atlas (s), Sheen (at Suez March 15th)	Feb. 22

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

618	Head Quarters (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan 21
1055	Alonso (s), Wright (at Suez March 15th)	Feb. 18

FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Sphinx (s)—A. C. Gumpert & Co. sailed from Aden March 21st.	

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1309	L'Asie (s)—Kunsalr preiswerck & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
382	Colombo	Nov. 25

FROM NEWPORT.

1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

745	Northumberland	Feb 19
1198	John Elliot, Griffith	Feb 22
138	Alicar, Harvey	Feb. 26
419	Glenfalock, Skinner	Feb. 27
1336	Douglas Pain—Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 28
813	Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.	Mar. 4
478	Trevanion, Sevens	Mar. 17

FROM CLYDE.

941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
709	Sivalure, Berr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 17
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec 17
979	City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 22
	Glasgow Lloyd (Queenstown Feb. 2)	Jan. 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
799	City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 15

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Snipe (s) (put into Lisbon for repairs Feb. 16)	Feb. 5

FROM MAURITIUS.

679	Herald of the Morning	Jan. 29
325	Dauphin	Jan. 29

FROM GOPAULPORE.

315	British Queen, Wiggins—Blay & Mackintosh	Nov. 8

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec 15

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
	Cymris	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM BANGKOK.

540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 0
950	Octavia	Oct. 11

FROM SINGAPORE.

500	Ascendant	Jan. 27
1150	Asiatic, Andrews	Feb. 23

FROM BOSTON

845	Mindoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13
1116	Premier, Sweetser—Fanham & Co.	Dec. 1
1215	Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co.	Jan. 3

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

WANTED.

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT under the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country—

1. An OVERSEER for the KOLHAPOOR STATE. Salary Rs. 150, to rise gradually to Rs 250. The qualifications required for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be expected, and at least 10 years' practical experience on works.

2. An OVERSEER for the MEERUJ STATE. Salary Rs. 80, to rise gradually to Rs. 109. Qualifications as above, and five years' practical experience.

Candidates should apply personally, if possible, either to J. HART, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E.
Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the airy ROOMS lately occupied by Mr. JAMESON as a dwelling, in Dady Building, Meadow Street.—Apply to MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1870.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

TO LET, two Rooms on the 2nd Floor of Block No. 2, and two Rooms on the 3rd Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to

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MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 30 respectively. All have good stables and accommodation.

For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACK. WELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

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Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

3, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
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